

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 23.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
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W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AGENTS FOR COLLECTING SOLIDERS CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
THE undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County,
and will promptly attend to all business en-
trusted in his care.
WILL N. TRACEWELL.

George F. Deweese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.,

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-
bois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN DAKER. A. J. BECKETT.
Visconnes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

DAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
WILL give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and
adjacent counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar12

W. H. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.
Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois
county. January 25th 1860-y

KRAUS HOTEL,
CHAS. KRAUS, Proprietor,
Corner of South Main and West Streets,
JASPER, IND.

THE proprietor will exert himself to ren-
der the sojourn of those who may put
up with him perfectly agreeable. His table
is at all times supplied with the best in the
market. His wines and liquors are unex-
celled in the West. He has also good sta-
bling for horses. "Try me." [36]

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,
MORRIS OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

WILL respectfully in-
form the pub-
lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
work in his line, in the best style. Purchas-
ers will do well to call and examine his
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can
please them.
Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds
attended to promptly. mh7-y*

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
WILL respectfully inform
the public that they have a
large and splendid assortment
of Boots and Shoes on hand,
which they will sell as cheap as can be done
anywhere, and will warrant all their work
to be a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

The Old Flag.

BY JAMES MORTIMER.

God bless our brave Old Union Flag!
'Tis the symbol of the free;
From river, vale and mountain crag,
It lights to victory!
No New Flag can the Old replace,
No traitor shall its stars erase,
Nor ruthless foe its stripes deface—
Brave arms will shield it from disgrace.

Chorus—Proudly over sea and land,
It floats above our hero band,
And pledged its every heart and hand
To the Old Flag of the Union.

That Flag, in the days that tried men's
souls,
Was born thro' storm and flood;
Our Fathers fought beneath its folds—
'Tis hallowed by their blood;
Memories of the storied dead
Immortal halo 'round it shed,
And ever shall its lustre spread
Where Freedom's martyrs fought and bled!

Chorus:

'Mid the smoke and flame of the battles tide
What cheers our brave lads on?
'Tis that star-lit Flag, the soldier's pride,
Gleaming through the war-cloud's dun.
Triumphantly it waves on high,
Its folds in wild confusion fly;
Whilst echoing hills repeat the cry—
'Our Flag! The Union! Victory!"

Chorus:

All honor to our gallant stars,
Columbia's fearless sons—
Whose watchword is the "Stripes and Stars"
Their war-cry, "man the gun!"
Their noble deeds, the voice of Fame
To endless ages shall proclaim;
And evermore, pure glory's flame
Will gild the Union sailor's name.

Chorus:

Then fling the Old Flag to the breeze!
Loved, honored, let it be!—
In foreign lands in distant seas,
It still protects the free!
That Standard ever must remain
Purge'd of treason's blighting stain;
The sacred blood of Patriots slain
Now bedews its folds against

Chorus:

Nuts to Crack.

[Picked up by the Logg. G-z-z-z-z.]

If the Administration is the Government,
why didn't it die with General Harrison or
General Taylor?

We suppose the Government was cut with a
razor the other day when Mr. Seward
wounded his hand.

If Lincoln should take the diarrhea, the
Government would have to swallow burnt
brandy or some other astringent to regulate
its bowels.

If Lincoln should get the rheumatism, the
Government would have to go on crutches.
When Chase takes snuff, the Government
has to sneeze.

When Welles gave his fat contract to
Morgan, it was a brother-in-law of the Gov-
ernment to whom he extended favor.

There is a rumor that the Government
drinks BRAH TEA out of a bottle. We don't
believe the rumor, so far as it relates to tea.

The Government, by skillful and success-
ful strategy, arrived unexpectedly in Wash-
ington, dressed in a beautiful Scotch plaid.

The Government was once heard to say
that it had not studied the tariff yet, but it
intended to do so, as soon as it had leisure.

The Government is six feet four inches
high, has large feet and leak jaws, and used
to maul rails when it was young.

When Hallock hit Stanton, the Govern-
ment got a black eye.

The golden days of Democracy are gone,
and behold the green-backs days of Aboli-
tionism are upon us.

What the conscript bill means—"your
money or your life."

The conscript law has a curious effect.
The Administration is coercing the people
of the North to coerce the people of the
South.

The Abolition preachers are opposed to
dancing, skating, theater-going, and playing
chess; but enthusiastically in favor of a
bloody, fratricidal war between brothers and
friends!

The butt-nut has medical properties.—
The story is told of a doctor who made pills
of the bark. When he wanted an emetic,
he scraped the bark upwards; if he sought
a purge, he scraped downward.

Democracy of New Hampshire—Ad- dress of the State Committee.

To the Democracy of New Hampshire:

As your Representatives, and in vindica-
tion of your political principles, not less
than your personal character as citizens, we
cannot permit a recent transaction to pass
unnoticed, nor can we to any degree meet
the demands of our emphatic protest against
it. We refer to the dismissal of Lieutenant
Andrew J. Edgerly from military service,
by the President of the United States, in
accordance with the following order:

"WAR DEPT., ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.
"Special Order No. 112.

(Extract.)

"34 By direction of the President, the fol-
lowing officers are hereby dismissed from
the service of the United States. Lieut. A.
J. Edgerly 4th New Hampshire volunteers,
for circulating 'copperhead tickets,' and
doing all in his power to promote the suc-
cess of the rebel cause in his State.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
"To the Governor of New Hampshire."

We ought, perhaps, to apologize for not
having at an earlier day, called your atten-
tion to this gross assault upon the funda-
mental principles so vital to the existence
of an elective government—to this scornful
contempt for your rights—to this denial,
in the most offensive spirit of unbridled
despotism, of freedom of thought and opinion
—to this shameful attack upon the elective
franchise, in the crushing of which liberty
must inevitably perish—to this insult with-
out a parallel thrust in your faces individu-
ally and collectively—to these offensive
terms with which you are assailed. That
apology is to be found in the fact that, not-
withstanding the humiliating experience of
the last two years, we did not believe it
possible that so extraordinary a paper could
be genuine. We could not believe that the
President of the United States would ex-
hibit such wanted disregard of the proprieties
of life as to indulge in vulgar epithets in
an official paper, even for the accomplish-
ment of such a purpose. We were inclined,
so long as any doubt could exist, to regard
this order as the fiction of unprincipled and
shameless local partisans, for we were
reluctant to conclude that even this admin-
istration had sunk to so low a level; and
where the order to prove really genuine,
we desired to wait and see what possible
explanation could be offered to lessen the
indignation with which it should be visited.

But there is no longer doubt with regard
to its genuineness. The order has been
carried into effect by the dismissal of Lieut.
Edgerly from the service, and is left to speak
for itself without further explanation than
it carries upon its face.

We have no occasion to say anything in
vindication of the officer thus rudely and
with attempted indignity revolved from com-
mand. His fidelity, capacity and courage
have never been questioned. The order
itself expresses the sole reason on which
his dismissal is based. That reason con-
sists in the fact that, happening to be at
home on the day of our annual election,—
Lieut. Edgerly in the exercise of the un-
doubted right of a freeman, cast his vote in
accordance with his own convictions of right
and duty.

Our election took place on the 10th of
March. On the 13th day of the same month,
the order in question was issued—so ready
and swift was the Executive to bring con-
ditional punishment upon one guilty of the
grave offense of voting as his conscientious
judgment dictated. No notice was given;
no charge was made and explanation de-
sired: no opportunity for hearing was af-
forded: no time was taken for examination of
the case, even by the Government itself.

For the intervening period between the of-
fense and the date of order was barely suf-
ficient for the intelligence to reach Wash-
ington by the ordinary course of mail—
though in this case, as in others, a telegram
may have been considered a sufficient basis
for executive action.

Under any circumstances such an order
for such a cause would excite the severest
indignation; but if anything were wanting
at the present time to add to such indig-
nation, that want could be supplied by the
fact that the same Administration which so
summarily visited its vengeance upon Lieut.
Edgerly for exercising his unquestionable
right of suffrage as a free citizen of this
State, week after week through the late

political campaign, allowed—if it did not
order—military officers from other States, of
the highest rank and receiving the largest
salaries, to actively participate in the can-
vass and adduce to dictate to our people
both their political principles and their
political action.

It may be of little public consequence
whether Lieutenant Edgerly is in or out of
service. It may be of little consequence to
him personally. But it is of the highest
importance to every citizen of New Hamp-
shire to understand whether he is to enjoy
the rights of a free man without awe and
without punishment: to know whether, in
becoming a soldier for the defense of the
country, he ceases to be a free citizen, and
becomes the mere subject of an irrespon-
sible despotism.

If for voting the Democratic ticket, an
officer is to be punished by dismissal from
the service, what is to be the limit in kind or
degree of punishment which officials in
power will inflict upon the private for a
similar offense? Certainly nothing less
than conscription will force the Democrats
of this State into the service if thereby
they are to forfeit freedom of opinion and
the dearest right of the citizen—the inde-
pendent exercise of the elective franchise.
But this order addresses itself to you direct-
ly and individually. In it the President
goes out of his way to apply to you, the
22,800 Democratic voters of New Hamp-
shire, the appropriate epithet which we will
not repeat. In it, with a degree of false-
hood equalled only by its vulgarity, he
charges you with laboring to promote the
Rebel cause. The ticket, for the support
of which Lieut. Edgerly has been thus of-
ficially vilified and punished, was the same
ticket supported by each of you; and the
charge and the insult and the indignity
which this order conveys to him apply and
were intended to apply with equal force to
you.

In your name and behalf we denounce
the charge contained in this order as false;
and, without descending to the level of its
author to bandy epithets, we express your
contempt for any denunciations and threats
intended to deter you from the fearless as-
sertion and exercise of your inherited and
inalienable rights.

Love for the Union and devotion to the
Constitution are no new emotions with the
Democracy of New Hampshire. All your
lives long you have assiduously labored
through evil report and through good report
to preserve the national unity by unwaver-
ing fidelity to the common bond. No sixteen-
starred flags with threatening inscriptions
have been given to the breeze by your
hands. In the past, you have believed no
sacrifice too great to be made for the pre-
servation of the Constitution and the Union,
and we know in the future there will be no
defiance too determined to resist aggressions
upon either. If the President is "pressed"
to issue orders reflecting upon the patriotic
integrity be addressed to those with whom
he is at present politically and socially af-
filiated, and whose whole career has been
characterized by unbounded denunciations
of the compact which gave to us an undiv-
ided country—though in such case, we think
his "orders" should contain no language
calculated to mantle with shame the cheek
of every man who appreciates the dignity of
our Government or possesses the ordinary
pride of an American citizen. Your tried
and true devotion to the Constitution and
the Union, and your patriotism, are not to
be confounded with blind and unquestion-
able acceptance of the political opinions or
policy of any executive. You have opposed
the measures of the present Administration,
because you believed them to be fatal to
the Union; you have denounced its illegal
and arbitrary acts, because you know them
to be not only subversive of the Constitution
but fatal to civil liberty.

April 25, 1863.

In posting negro regiments, we un-
derstand they will be stationed within smel-
ling distances, which will be about fifty
miles apart.

John Thomas, of this county agent
for the American Fur Company, bought in
this and Dubois County, \$6,284 45 worth of
furs.—Petersburg Reporter.

The crops in the surrounding country
present a fine appearance. Every thing is
growing rapidly.—Vincennes Sun.

Joking as Usual.

Agate, the Washington correspondent of
the Cincinnati Gazette, gets off the follow-
ing in one of his late letters:

Ms. L. KOLN IN AN OLD LIGHT.

The town has been laughing over a new
story about the President.

A worthy and very pious minister, it
seems, had recently, by means unknown, es-
caped from the confines of the Confederacy.
Though very much disgusted with its tem-
poral, he had high respect for its spiritual
condition. Their rulers were praying men,
he said; Jeff Davis himself was an earnest
Christian, and was constantly in the habit
of asking the Divine blessing on all his un-
dertakings. "I tell you," he exclaimed,
"God always answers sincere and fervent
prayer; and it is because Mr. Davis, and so
many of his people, have so humbly bowed
before the throne of Divine grace, that he
has vouchsafed them so many mercies and
so signally prospered their cause."

"But," interrupted the practical preacher
with whom he was conversing, "don't you
see that they pray on this side for success
just as earnestly as the Rebels do? Mr. Lin-
coln is a man of strong religious convictions,
and doubtless prays constantly to God for
success to crown our arms. Don't you be-
lieve God will hear him just as quick as he
would Mr. Davis?"

"Well, yes, I suppose he would," very
simply and sincerely responded the first
minister; "only, on matter how much Mr.
Lincoln prayed, God would be sure to think
he was only joking as usual."

Alas! for a people in the midst of a great
revolution, when their ruler is—a joker!

How Mosquitoes are Made.

A writer in California furnishes a cotem-
porary with the following account of the
origin of the mosquito. He says:—

The mosquito proceeds from the animal-
culm commonly termed the "wiggie-tail."
I took a bowl of clear cold water, and after
a few days some half dozen "wiggie-tails,"
were visible, these continued to increase in
size, till they were about 3-16 of an inch in
length. As they approached their maturity
they remained longer at the surface, seeming
to live in the two mediums air and water;
finally they assumed a chrysalis form, and by
an increased specific gravity, sank to the
bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours,
I perceived short black furze or hair grow-
ing out on every side of each until it assumed
the form of a minute caterpillar. And thus
its specific gravity being counteracted, or light-
ened, it readily floated to the surface, and the
slightest breath of air wafted it against
the side of the bowl.—In a very brief space
of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere
hatched out the fly, and it escaped, leaving
its tiny house upon the water. How beau-
tiful, yet how simple!

After the water had gone through this
process, I found it perfectly free from ani-
malculm. I therefore came to the conclu-
sion that this "wiggie-tail" is a species of
shark, who, having devoured whole tribes of
nameless animalculm, takes to himself wings
and escapes into a different medium, to tor-
ture mankind, and deposit eggs upon the
water to produce other "wiggie-tails," who
in turn produce other mosquitoes.—Pacific.

AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.—Mr. Sum-
ner was re-elected to the United States
Senate the other day by the Legislature of
Massachusetts. Mr. Swan, a member of
the Senate of that State, although a Repub-
lican, would not, it seems vote for Mr. Sum-
ner, and gave the following reasons for so
refusing:—

"I come now, Mr. President, to what is
known in history as the John Brown raid.
This expedition was planned and fitted out in
Boston, and its expenses defrayed by sub-
scription. The day he started for Harper's
Ferry on his deed of murder, he dined at
No. 4, Parker House, in company with some
of the most zealous and ardent supporters of
Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I allude to
it. The Republican party now allows, the
act; they call him a monomaniac—an insane
man! but when the telegraphic wires, with
lightning speed, brought the news of his
death to New England, we deplored at that
time was the public sentiment here that the
village church bells tolled out his funeral
knell, and the minister of God, with a few
honorable exceptions, prayed in their pulpits
that the departed spirit of the "patriot saint"
might rest in peace. This act, Mr. Presi-
dent, was the death blow to the peace of
the Union. Without it Virginia would not
have seceded—and God grant that we may
yet recover from it. I know the names of
the persons who were engaged in this trans-
action, and shall leave a record of them for
history."